

Ensiness Motices.

"ALDERNET BRAND" CONDENSED MILE

"NEW AMERICAN," RICHFIELD SPRINGS-Thermometer July 16, 11 a. m., 72°, clear. WEEKLY TRIBUNE—NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
TRIBUNE—Notice To Advertisements intended for insertion in This Weekly
TRIBUNE must be handed in to the publication office on Monday of each week.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY NEW-YORK; TUESDAY, JULY 17.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Challemel-Lacour made a pacific statement relative to the Tamatave affair. — M. de Lesseps threatens to appeal to the French Government if Parliament rejects the Canal agreement. The British rifle team includes nine men of the twelve who shot at Creedmoor last September. The cholera has appeared in various parts of Cairo; the panic has been renewed in Alexandria. A turnel under the Strait of Gibraltar is talked of in Spain. —— Several riotous French anarchists have been sent to prison in Ronbaix. Stuart, the Brooklyn defaulter, is said not to be in Mon-

DOMESTIC .- A boiler exploded in the Glens Falls Paper Mill yesterday, and two men were fatally and ten others seriously injured. — The tele-graph operators of Boston are prepared to go on strike on Wednesday. — The annual saenger-fest of the North American Saengerbund opened in Buffalo. — Much damage was done at Des Moines, Ia., by storms, —— Senator Cooper was made Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania. — Radical changes are ex-pected to be made to-day in the voting at Concord, H. H. = John Meeker, who was pardoned from Sing Sing last week, was arrested for acting

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The discontented telecraph operators presented a petition to the Westorn Union Company yesterday asking for higher wages, equalization of pay and shorter hours, J. C. Nobles, formerly a Methodist minister, disappeared after declaring his intention to end his life. = Denis Kearney said that he was not disturbed of the Central Labor Union. by the action A general lock-out has been ordered the Cigar Manufacturers' Union. Democracy is endeavoring County to control the election of delegates to the State Convention. = Mr. Lorillard's yacht Radha was declared responsible for the collision with the ferry boat Jersey City. ____ Mayor Edson returned from the country. = An application for a new trial for Hovey, the murderer, was made. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412's grains), 80.49 cents. ____ Stocks were active at lower prices and closed barely steady at

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair weather with slight changes in temperature. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 87°; lowest, 70°; average, 77°4°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summe ellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent resu in Europe ! cludes the ocean postage.

The telegraph operators have finally presented their demands to the Western Union Company. They ask the total abolition of ory Sunday work, fewer hours of labor, and an evening up as well as an increase in pay. No formal threat was made of a strike in case of a refusal. In this om was shown. A strike generally ends in the defeat of the employes, and no one knows this better than the intelligent men who form the majority of the Western Union

M. de Lesseps, annoyed by the opposition of the English people to the agreement which he has made with their Government about the new canal which is to be built in Egypt, has broken forth with an exclamation which is perfectly characteristic of himself and his nationality. He declares that in the event of the rejection of his plan by England he shall appeal to the opinion of the whole world." This is, indeed, an extensive idea. But it is difficult to see just what M. de Lesseps expects to get by his wide appeal.

Here is some testimony in favor of England's superiority to us in certain matters which, we suppose, may be safely accepted as unprejudiced. Mr. John Devoy, the Irish agitator, now passing a few months on Blackwell's laland owing to certain unguarded utterances which he was held responsible for, says that English prisons are better than those in the United States, that the cells are larger and that the quality of the food is better, although there is not so much of it. Better authority on these points it would be hard to find. It is worthy of note, also, that Mr. Devoy's punishment is having the reformatory effect which core; ically all punishment ought to have, but which practi cally it seldom has. Mr. Devoy says he will never do so again.

The moderate and reasonable tone of M. el-Lacour's statements, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, indicates that the French Ministry is too wise to allow trouble to arise between the Republic and England. substance, he said that if the French Admiral had done wrong at Tamatave, France would not hesitate to make the proper the Government was in ignorance of the real occurrences in Madagascar because the Admiral could not spare a vessel to send off dispatches, is not satisfactory. The Hovas's navy consists of a few canoes, and the departure of one vessel would hardly put the rest of the French fleet in danger. in Madagascar because the

It is hard to decide whether Mr. J. C. Nobles whose extraordinary letters declaring that he was going to drown himself are printed on another page of THE TRIBUNE, has actually d suicide, or has taken this way to ver up his departure for regions un known but till within reach of railroads and the teleraph. They bear all the marks of merbid vanity, cowardice and a desire for notori-

who destroy themselves. And yet Mr. Nobles sems so anxious to impress the public and his friends that there will be no use to look for his body that people of a suspicious and cynical nature will incline to the opinion that selfdestruction was the last thing the unfortunate man really meant to undertake. But after all, the friends who knew him and his affairs best ought to be best able to tell whether they should look for him in the East River or in some retired spot in the far West or Europe.

The County Democrats are working to keep Tammany Hall out of the next State Convention with zeal worthy a better cause, and it will be no fault of their own if they do not succeed. The Convention at Syracuse last year directed that the next primary elections in this city should be held in each of the 688 election districts under the auspices of the State Committee. The County Democrats say they have an organization in each of these districts, and as the majority of the State Committee is friendly to them they hope that practically they can control these primaries and consequently the delegation from this city. They are foolish enough to assert that Tammany men will have to vote at their primaries or be refused admission to the Convention. So now they are busily perfecting details. It is a pretty scheme but it will not work. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird "-especially so wise an old bird as John Kelly.

DEMOCRACY AND ITS DODGES.

The Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Iowa having agreed to meet each other in debate, The Herald urges that the candidates in Ohio should do the same thing. A public discussion of the tariff question, it reasons, would be of great benefit. In reply to the suggestion that the Democrats may wish to avoid that issue, The Herald tells them that it will be found utterly impossible; that they will have to meet it in some shape, and that no other way can be more disastrous for them than to have the issue forced by the Republicans where the Democratic leaders appear to be anxious to shirk it. This is very sensible advice; so sensible that the Democratic party will not accept it. To the end it will try to dodge the tariff question, and will be beaten by its dodging.

The Democratic party does not hope to elect a President without the electoral votes of New-York, New-Jersey or Pennsylvania. It knows full well that no party has the slightest chance of success in either of those States if it is believed to be hostile to the protective tariff. Hence the party is compelled to hide its purposes and opinions as far as it can, or else to abandon all hope of speedy success. A party of earnest, conscientious convictions might face the certainty of defeat year after year for an indefinite period, as some partles have done and do. But the Democratic party is not one of that sort. Its men of convictions and sincerity have never controlled its action in a single instance for many years. The hungry office-beggars, the greedy spoilsmen, the unscrupulous jobbers, shape its action and make its candidates. Painful as the fact is to sincers and earnest Democrats, they are well aware that they are powerless. Candidates will be selected for them, not by the convictions of the party but by its hunger. The party will try once more to make people believe that Mr. Randall is its real leader and best representative, and that it has no intentions in regard to the tariff question which he does not share. Once more, an attempt will be made to capture Pennsylvania by deception, and it will fail.

These things can be safely predicted, because the party is altogether too hungry for any course that involves a candid and manly effort to make its beliefs accepted by the people. If it were a party of honest convictions, it would choose a very different course. At the outset, it would avow its convictions clearly and distinctly; then it would put up candidates known for their devotion to its ideas; and finally it would seize every opportunity, by debate or in the press, to bring public opinion to it would face with perfect equanimity, not desiring to succeed until it could command a hearty and resolute public approval of its aims. It was in this spirit that the Republican party began its grand career. Notody could be in doubt about its beliefs; nobody could question its sincerity or patriotism. It preached its faith everywhere; challenged all opponents to meet it in discussion; dared to avow its opinions even where they were most unpopular; and made it plain to all that it did not want office except as a means of carrying its convictions into practice. So the people listened to and trusted it. Thousands voted for Republican candidates who did not quite accept Republican doctrines, because the frankness and courage of the party gave proof of its sincerity, nonesty and patriotism.

We do not believe the Republican party can ever be beaten by any party that does not appeal in like manner to the public intelligenes and conscience. Voters have no faith in a party that tries to get office by tricks and uodges, evasions and concealments. They reason, and rightly, that such a party is either a mere conspiracy of greedy spoils-grabbers, or that it has dark designs which it does not dare to avow. Probably half a millton voters will vote against the Democratic party for ne other reason than this, that it brands itself as unworthy of confidence by the tricks and evasions to which it resorts.

THE NEW CANAL POLICY. When the proposition looking to an entire abandonment of tolls upon the canals was being discussed, its opponents laid great stress upon the fact that the reduction of tolls in the past had not been followed by an increase in tonnage. Tolls were reduced in 1858 and 1859 to an unusually low figure. Last year all Western-bound freight went free. But none of these expedients, they argued, justified expectation by increasing business. Reasoning from the premises thus furnished, the anti-freetoll men reached the conclusion that to remove tolls altogether would not benefit the canals. The friends of the policy replied that the alternative presented was either free canals or an absolute abandonment of the canals; and that there was good reason in the nature of things for believing that the experiment which they advocated would be successful. . When reminded that low tolls did not bring up the tonnage in 1858-'59 or in later years, their answer was that the conditions had since changed so materially as to render the lesson of experience of small account.

The canals have now been run free of tolls since they were opened, on the 7th of May last. What has been the result-to justify or to condemn the new policy? For the first week the total number of tons of freight moved was 216,109, against 147,014 during the first week of last year. Here we have a gain of over 45 per cent. Business continued to show a gratifying increase during the next two weeks, but in the last week in May there was a falling off. The number of tons moved was 205,492, against 220,817 in 1882. Since May nearly all the comparative statements that have been

officially furnished stand for a marked revival

week in June 53,070 more tons were moved than during the corresponding week in 1882. In commenting upon this increase The Rochester Union calls attention to the significant fact that it is made up of articles which were not on the free list last year. Corn advances from 12,141 tens last year to 31,503 this year; anthracite coal from 49,894 tons to 60,144 tons. The gain during the first week in July was not so large, but it was large enough to gratify the advocates of the new policy. The number of tons moved was 172,612; during the same week last year the figures were 143,565 tons. This increase of 29,047 tons is made up principally of wheat, which shows an advance of 217,933 bushels.

Of course it is too early as yet to pass judgment upon the practical working of the new policy. It will be time enough to do that when the business of the entire season is analyzed and the test comparisons are instituted. But already the friends of the policy have reason to feel gratified. It certainly does look, in the light of the net results up to date, as if freeing the canals had saved them.

PRESIDENTIAL A canvass of 344 points in thirty-eight States has shown The New-York Times that at present James G. Blaine is, far ahead of any other, the favorite among the people for the Republican nomination for the Presidency; and that next, though greatly behind, comes General Arthur. Neither of these Presidential preferences is at present in a shape to make itself felt in a National Convention, and it is doubtful if either ever will be. But both are interesting as confirmations of opinions long since formed by careful observers.

As soon as the people saw the President trying to represent the party that elected him and not merely one faction of it, they sympathized with and applauded him; and there is no doubt that he stands better to-day before the Country than at any previous period in his whole official carear. As for Mr. Blaine, there has been no time since 1875 when he was not easily the most popular American in public life. The attacks upon him have only increased the public regard, till even his enemies discover and proclaim the fact. If he chose he could be a stronger Presidential candidate now than he was in 1876 or in 1880. But it is known that he has peremptorily refused to be considered a candidate, or to let his friends work for him. He has now been out of public life for nearly half a Presidential Administration. He says he has no desire to return, and has found new and congenial work in which he is engrossed.

STILL OUR CANDIDATE.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that notwithstanding Mr. Randall's announcement that he knows enough to feel certain that he will be the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, and notwithstanding the fact that the opposition to him have for the most part abandoned their candidates and given up the fight, THE TRIBUNE'S candidate for Speaker continues to be the Hon. Samuel Cox, of this city. To paraphrase a very, very famous nominating speech, "When asked, 'Who now's your candidate?' we answer all their mocks. 'He comes from New-York City and his name is Samuel Cox.'" It must not be supposed that because Mr. Randall has suddenly come to the front and sent all his foes flying, THE TRIBUNE has abandoned the fortunes of its own candidate. For however others may have been surprised at the sudden revelation of Mr. Randall as an absolute certainty, THE TRIBUNE experienced no such sensation. So far from being surprised at it, this is the precise situation we predicted months ago when the canwass for the Speakership began. Consequently the new development makes no change in our relations to Mr. Cox as candidate.

The canvass has proceeded precisely as THE TRIBUNE indicated it would. When Mr. Cox gave out two or three months ago that he was already as good as elected, we hailed the announcement with enthusiasm, because for opt and act upon those principles. Defeats reasons which we set forth at length he was our candidate. We took special pains to say at the same time that Mr. Cox would have a sure thing" for several weeks, and that while it lasted we should endeavor to get all the comfort we could get out of it, and advised him and all his friends to do the same. But in order to prepare his and their minds for the inevitable, we warned them that at the proper time Mr. Samuel J. Randall, who was not at that time employing a brass band or intesting newspaper offices, would rise up in command of more votes than all the rest of the candidates combined, and would be nominated and elected. We promised also that this should make no difference with our support of Samuel Cox. It does not. We cling to him. Our knowledge of Mr. Cox as a candidate for Speaker upon previous occasions enabled us to predict accurately what he would do as soon as he should discover for a certainty that his sure thing" was uncertain.

We said he would calmly fall back and be

a balance of power. He has done it. Immediately following the announcement that Ran-dall had fixed the whole thing, from two or three quarters came the statement that although that gentleman seemed so confident and appearances so strongly favored him, there was no doubt that Mr. Cox had strength enough to amount to a balance of power, and that he could if he desired control the result. And now, having stood by Mr. Cox with what we hope it is no exaggeration to call enthusiasm, so long as he had a "sure thing," we have no hesitation in stepping down with him to his second level and clinging to him as a balance of power. We agreed to do it at the outset, and shall fulfil the pledge. The canvass is proceeding by precisely the stages we pointed out, and we take great pride in holding fast to our candidate through the successive periods. How long it will continue on the present basis we are not prepared to state with exactness. The next step of Mr. Cox will be down from the balance of power to a good place on the committees. We are watching his descent with great interest, and shall accompany him

We are now for him as a balance of power. In a few days we shall yield that point as gracefully as possible and go for bim for a good place on the committees, where he will finally land. Mrs. Micawber did not stick closer to her gifted Wilkins than THE TRIB-UNE will to the brilliant though occasionally erratic Samuel Cox. He continues to be our

A REFORM IN JOURNALISM.

English critics regard "interviewing" as one of the most degrading practices of American journalism. When The Saturday Review introduces its favorite simile of the democratic Helot stripping itself of the tattered shreds of natural dignity, disporting itself for the morbid curiosity of a vulgar public, and serving as a warning to self-respecting communities its stern eye is fastened upon the unabashe and inquisitive newspaper reporter. Every English traveller who has leisure for a run through "the States" and a volume of "impressions" after his return has something

of business on the canals. Thus in the last savage to say about the license and ribaldry that are allowed in the local columns of the newspapers. He buys one journal after another on the railway trains, and after ransacking every page for an extended report of the previous day's proceedings of the British Parliament, is forced to find recreation in following the adventures of the reporters in their camper about town in search of local intelligence. His disgust is expressed unreservedly in the chapter on the American Press which is invariably to be found toward the close of his volume. He seldom fails to record his conviction that there is no such thing as privacy in American life, and that not only the amenities, but the common decencies, of good society are systematically neglected in the profession of journalism. These strictures have been repeated so often in England that a permanent impression has been left upon the public mind. The American, as seen through English eyes, is the helpless prey of a swarm of buzzing reporters, fastening upon him as he eats, works or sleeps, boring him with impertinent inquiries, and stinging him with wilful

Now the English critics are aware that there are two methods of reforming this glaring abuse in American journalism. The first is to demonstrate practically that the local intelligence of a large city can be collected without the aid of newspaper reporters. The London journals, however, have never shown how this can be done. London is a nation by itself, having a population larger than all Scotland and almost as large as that of either Ireland or Egypt. But so far as the nation of London is concerned, the daily journals could easily be dispensed with, for the chronicles they present of its daily life are meagre and superficial. The attention of those journals is wholly engrossed with what happens in the world outside London, so that with the exception of Parliamentary debates and the law courts, everything that occurs in the city itself is systematically neglected. Inasmuch, therefore, as the London newspapers have not acquired the art of collecting local information, they cannot be expected to teach the American profession how the work can be done without the aid of reporters.

The alternative method of reforming the abuse and abomination of "interviewing" remains to be considered. This consists in raising the reporter's business to a higher level, investing it with elegance of manner and social prestige, and dignifying it as a diplomatic profession with historic reminiscences of its own. The London Times, being nominally the leading journal in England, was the proper agency for introducing new methods of "interviewing" and thereby educating the American press in the refinements of the profession. It has not shirked its responsibility, but has allowed its Paris correspondent to elevate a despised calling, to mpart to it literary and social distinction, and to render it one of the most elegant and refined of the modern arts. His series of interviews with Gambetta, Bismarck, Ismail and the other great personages, whom he has cared to admit to his confidence, or barely to honor with his distinguished patronage, ought to exert an educational influence upon the entire American press. There is no reason why the humblest reporter of a crossroads weekly should degrade himself while pursuing the rounds of professional duty. He has only to acquire the grand manner in order to tower in epical dignity above kings, statesmen and aldermen.

The World of Sunday had an interview with Gen eral Rosecrans in which, to the question, "Will California go Democratic?" he is made to ans er, The State is securely fixed in the Democratic column, and can be as safely relied upon as Miss-This is absurd. California is not " securely fixed in the Democratic column." California has tor many years been a close State, but whenever the issues have been clearly made, have been sufficiently interesting to draw out a full vote, it has gone Republican. Last year it went Democratic simply because thousands of Republicans voted the Democratic ticket to punish set of demagogues who had got control of the Re publican machinery, and who had stultified the party by aping the communistic preterces of their opponents.

The Herald describing the funeral of the burgfar who was shot the other day in Jersey City says: "At the ferry four friends of the deceased took possession of the carriage and followed the remains to Evergreen Cemetery, where they were quietly interred in a new lot without service or cer-There is something quite sublime in this act of self-sacrifice on the part of the four friends, though we fail to see precisely what was the object of it. And we don't quite make out what became

Mr. Chamberlain was so indiscreet as to remark at the Cobden Club dinner that he was not aware that the great apostle of free trade had ever fixed a date for the fulfilment of his prophecy of the early acceptance of his doctrines by the nations of the world. A correspondent of The St. James's Gazette promptly reminds him of this pointed sentence in one of Mr. Cobden's speeches, delivered in January, 1846: "I believe that if you abolish the Corn laws honestly, and adopt free trade in its simplicity, there will not be a tariff in Europe that will not be changed in less than five years to follow your example." Numerous other passages of similar import might have been cited. Indeed, few candid and well-informed Englishmen of the present day are disposed to question the statement that iree trade could not have been introduced if Mr Cobden had not succeeded in convincing the country that his principles would be speedily accepted by the United States and the principal European

Now comes the season of the female fiend who gathers her unsuspecting victims in groups in shady nooks under the trees, or at the ends of corridors, or in cool places on the piazzas, and having corralled them begins reading the latest novel to them. She baunts the summer resorts and flatters herself she is doing her victims a great favor. She isn't; she is by all odds the worst bore on the piazza. This paragraph is intended to be cut out and handed to her just before she opens her book. If she wants to read, let her read this.

The cholera has reached Ghizeh, the village of the Pyramids, and within a few days will probably be making terrible ravages in Cairo. It has followed the Nile from the Damietta mouth to Tantah and swept on thence with rapid stride to the ancient capital of Egypt. At the same time it has been creeping stealthily along the banks of the salt marsh separating the Nile from Port Said and the Canal, the towns of Dalka and Menzaleh having become infected with the disease. The outbreak of the pestilence in Cairo will inevitably be followed by a panic, and this will lead to an exodus in the direction of Alexandria. The disease, however, seems to spend its force in a locality within a fortnight, and is not to be regarded as a virusent type of Asiatic cholers. At Damietta, where the mortality for many days ran above one hundred, there are now about forty deaths in twenty four hours, and in Mansourah there has been a similar

To Inquirer: Your " Political Cook Book" will doubtless have a large sale among those that like that sort of a work. The best known recipe for a hysterical Washington sensation is the following: Take half a dozen or so alleged facts, the fewer the better, and add plentifully of malicious evolutions from a brazen inner consciousness. Mix well to-gether, stirring in such greens as "it is asserted," "it is believed," "it is expected to be shown," "is

rted." " how much of a conver with B. is best known to both." Keep throwing in red pepper by the handful while you stir, and sea-son with gall and wormwood. Put the fragrant mess on to cook over a lively imagnation and serve piping hot, with horsemarine sauce, any morning in an off political month. P. S.—Must be swallowed as soon as it is placed upon the table. It will not keep twenty-four hours even if placed

It is a law of mechanics that a body acted u by two forces takes the direction of their resultant. The Democratic National Convention of 1884 bids fair to be acted upon by the two forces of free trade and a-good-deal-of-incidental protection. popular name of the consequent resultant is a hedge. The Convention will of course take that

The "Thirteen Club" is an organization formed for the purpose of defying superstition and having a good time. These are both excellent objects, and have been pursued by the club with a jovial industry. But the organization was guilty of an offence against good taste when thirteen members subscribed thirteen dollars to the memorial to Peter Cooper, who had been elected an honorary member. The movement for a memorial to the dead philanthropist grew out of a serious purpose to honor a noble and unselfish character; and such clowning as this is out of place in connection with it.

PERSONAL.

General Joseph E. Johnston and wife are at Audintic City.

Mrs. M. J. Pitman -" Margery Deane"-has re covered from an annoying impairment of eyesight, and has resumed literary work.

Mr. Louis Prang, the well-known art publisher, has purchased land at Hull, Mass., and will have a fine summer residence built there,

Mr. George Riddle opens his course of readings at Richfield Springs this week. He is to read at about twenty different watering places this summer. A new bust of Lincoln, said to be unusually life

like, is on exhibition in Chicago. It is the work of A beautiful mortuary chapel is to be erected in Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, by the family of the late Hon. John A. Griswold.

While Secretary Lincoln goes to the Yellowston

Park with the President, his family will visit At-The Ray, Henry Ward Beecher, who is now lecturing in the West, will visit California, Oregon and New-Mexico, and return home about October 1. The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Boston, for-

merly of Brooklyn, is taking a two menths' vacation among the Adirondacks. Dr. Earle, the veteran Baptist evangelist, fills the pulpit of Tremont Temple, Boston, while Dr. Ellis is taking a vacation in the West.

Ex-Secretary Windom and family and a number or friends will sail for Europe on July 25 on the

The Hop, Fredericz Douglass is at Bar Harbor, and will presently visit Polant Springs, seeking relief in rest from the nervous troubles which have lately anoyed him. Mr. Alma Tadema, during his recent brief visit to

Rome, was entertained by the American sculptor, Mr. Ezekiel. whose studio is in one corner of the ruined Baths of Discletian. John Boyle O'Reilly is now on a cance voyag from the headwaters of the Connecticut River to

Long Island Sound, in which he expects to spend ten or twelve days. At night he camps out on the river bank. There is joy in Laramie, and gladness in the sanctum of The Boomerang, over the return of "Bill" Nyo. He was welcomed there last Tuesday

morning, having been absent from his office since November 27 last. He still looks pale and thin from the effects of his illness, but feels well enough to take up his pen once more. It is gravely stated by The Telegraph of Harris burg Penn. that those who see Governor Pattison taking his daily equestrian exercise are in doub whether his manner of occupying the saddle is the result of an attempt to initate the posture of a sack of seal to effect a junction between his chin and his knees, or to copy the English huntsman's atti-

Le Père Monsubré, who succeeded Père Hyacinthe at Notre Dame, Paris, was once condemned to silence by his superior in the Dominican Order because his celebrity as a purpit orator threatene to turn his brain. So he spent a year doing scuilion's work in the monastery. He is a controversial preacter and has a genius for special pleating. He reads everything—Darwin, Zola, and Thomas Aquinas. His style of oratory resembles that of Daniel O'Connell, but he has not the Irish Liberator's appearance, being short, square-shouldered and rubicund.

ahooting of Niagara Fails on a wager of \$10,000 calls to mind an incident of the reign of Czar Nicholas, haif a century ago, or thereabouts. Looking out of his window one day, that monarch saw a large and interested crowd on the bank of the Neva. He sent an officer to find out the cause, Neva. He sent an officer to find out the cause, and learned that a man had bet five rubles—about \$3 75—that he could ran across the river on the ice, which was then in that treacherous, haif-liquid state caused by the commencement of the spring thaw. The man performed the perilcus feat, received his five rubles, and then Nicholas had him arrested and flogged with a hundred stripes; "for," said the Czar, "a man who will risk his life for such a sum is capable of committing any act of oaseness for a similar consideration."

Washington, July 16.—The Secretary of War returned to Washington this morning.

Niagara Falls, Ont., July 16.—Don Marce

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 16 .- Don Marce Aurolio Soto. President of the Republic of Honduras,

and party have arrived here.

Washington, July 16.—The date of the President's departure from Washington on his trip to the Yellowstone Park has not yet been fixed. It seems to be settled, however, that he will leave here about to be settled, however, that he will leave here about August 1 and will attend the opening of the Louis-ville Exposition before going further West. The arrangements for the Irip are to be made by Lieutenant-General Sheridan. The Secretary of War will accompany the President, and it is said that Senator Wads Hampton will be one of the party. The President has postponed his proposed trip on the steamer Dispatch to Newport and Care May until the end of the week and may, perhaps, abandon it altogether.

GENERAL NOTES.

Judge Tourgée, referring in The Continent to the recent epidemic of "meetings on the field of honor," says: "It is strange that raw sugar and honor are the only things in peratively requiring blood for their elar-incation—hogs' blood will do for the one, but only fools' blood will answer for the other."

A late British Blue-Book shows that 559,493 persons were employed in all the mines of the United Kingdom during the year 1882. The total number of fatal accidents was 959, resulting in the death of 1,218 persons, an increase of 165 as compared with the year 1881. Modern methods, moreover, have not made wining safer in Great Britain, for in 1882 there was one fatal accident for every 582 persons employed, whereas the average for the past nine years was one fatal accident for every 596 persons employed.

A new post-office has just been organized in County, Ga., and, as people will soon be inquiring how it came to receive the queer name it bears, it may be as well to tell the story now. Several citizens who had interested themselves in the establishment o might be named "Hatton." The Department, with unaccountable modesty, replied that it could not accede to the request, as there was an office of that name in the State already. To this the reply came: "Well, then, suppose you call it 'Hattoff' if you can't call it 'Hatton." The suggestion was accepted and "Hatoff" is the the office, asked, for reasons crafty or otherwise, that it

The commissioners charged with examining recruits for the French Army were compelled to reject a lad two years ago for the reason that he was a fraction of an inch under the prescribed beight. He was so young, however, that there was every reason to suppose that he would grow, and he was marked as a likely candidate for the next year. Last year, accordingly; he didate for the next year. Lest year, accordingly, he was measured again, but instead of increasing in stature, the commisioners were amazed to find that he had grown perceptibly shorter. They decided to give him one more chance, and he has just been examined again, only to be finally rejected, since it appeared that his head is steadily sinking toward his boots. During the two years his height has decreased one-twentieth of an inch.

which with descriptions of other miraculous performances in different parts of this country have frequently seemed to justify David's hasty remark that "all men are liars," have lately received unexpected support in the ancient and conservative city of Bologna. Many

eding it, Ab Chung and a number of out entity burned tapers and pieces of paper, sir peculiar ceremonies over the states irriots. Ab Chung was trigd and convicts ort, but appealed, setting up the defence t ment of religious profession and worship orimination or preference." But the judge the next seutence of the Constitution, wi that religious liberty "shall not be construinted acts of licentiousness, or justify practices with the peace or safety of the State," has udgment of the lower court.

TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL AND LEGAL.

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OFFICALL COURTEST.—Lawyer James Flynn, who was active in securing the passage of the ordinance abating the nuisances of street venders in Nassau and Fulten sts., says that he made no progress until he had secured the coment of the District Alderman to its passage by the Board. The Alderman are as absolute in their districts as the Police Justices are in theirs or the Police Captains in their various precincts. They never interfere with each other's privileges.

LOST PROPERTY HARD TO RECOVER.—"I had consion," said a lady, " to look up a lost parcel which I left
on the Sixth-ave, train a few days ago, and, though is
had cost several dollars, the money would not pay me
to go again through the experience of searching for the
company's storage-room for lost articles. It is in Frontst., a theroughfare which not one lady out of a thousand
in New-York knows anything about. The people in
charge say that the room is located there because it is
convenient to the South Ferry Depot, where all tae roads
centre; but it is really several blocks from the depot,
and in a district infested by tramps, idle and drunkes centre; but it is really several blocks from the depot, and in a district infested by tramps, idle and drunkes men, in such numbers that a lady cannot see them without fear of insult. The room is up two flights of dingy depa in a dark and dirty building; and the office surroundings are anything but reassuring to a timid woman. The company has plenty of room and to spare in its building at the South-Ferry depot; and it would seem to have located its lost-property depot and it would seem to that nobody can find it." Possibly the design of the company is to make losers of articles more cautious in the future. But certainly the place selected is one which a lady will be wise to avoid visiting if she can send a man

herself "Grace Courtland," but whose real name is Davis, is represented by the Western papers which have been chronicing her cowhiding adventures in Milwauke as formerly of the "New-York Stock Board" and a as formerly of the "New-York clock Brown of course she never was a member of the Stock Exchange or Mining Board, but she used to make great pretence, while living at the Astor House here, of dabbling in stocks. She preat the Astor House here, of dabbling in stocks. She pre-tended to great intimacy with various large speculators, and for a brief time she was employed in some capacity by James R. Keene and made a trip to the West for him, for which he paid her \$1,500 and took a receipt in full. Subsequently, insti-gated by a lawyer who wished to involve a rival attor-ncy in a disgraceful affair, she retained counsel to bring a suit for \$10,000 against Mr. Keene. He did so, and as a suit for \$10,000 against Mr. Keene. He did so, and as usual in such cases, wrote to Mr. Keene stating what the claim was, and asking its amicable adjustment. Mr. Keene sent for inspector Byrnes, Chief of the Police Detectives, showed him the woman's receipt, and asked him to show it to the lawyer. He did so, when the law-ser told her in the Inspector's pressures that she had no yer told her in the Inspector's presence that she had no claim against Mr. Keene, and required her to write to Mr. Keene that in submitting the matter to her lawyer she had made no mention of the receipt in full. The Inspector conveyed the letter to Mr. Keene. During the time that President Carfield was letter at the president carfield was le time that President Garfield was lying at the point of death she published a story to the effect that she had discovered that Dr. Bliss, through his son, was commu-nicating in cipher to certain New York capitalists the nicating in cipher to certain New York capitalisates true condition of the dying President, while giving false reports of his improvement to the newspapers. She is remembered well at the Astor House and in "the Street," but nebody ever suspected that she was crasy. On the contrary, the idea generally entertained was that she was an unusually shrewd sort of masculine body.

How to Correct Abuses .- " I think that the lawyers How to Correct Abuses.—I think that the lawyers are the greatest set of cowards in the community." said an indignant millionnaire sugar refluer who recently had been waiting to swear to a justification on an undertaking in the Chambers of one of our courts for more than an hour beyond the time for the court to open without the appearance of the judge. "The lawyers have these matters entirely in their own hands, and if the were agreed in putting a stop to such outrages no judge suitors in this way." "And so," quietly answered the lawyer addressed, "might the voters of this country put a stop to all political abases if they were 'agreed.' But one voter, single-handed, can't do it, any more than one lawyer can alone make any open opposition to what are recognized abuses of the bench without being crushed. Laymen are in much better position for making such a fight than lawyers are. Way don't you do something i" I shall. I'll write to the papers all about this matter." "Better wait until we get this undertaking approved," was the dry interjection of the millionn sire's attorney. was the dry interjection of the millionn sire's attorney.

"But I shall do it, though," insisted the gentleman. "I shall write to THE TRIBUNE to-day, telling all about this miserable circumstance; give the name of the judge, and sign my name." The letter has not yet been received at THE TRIBUNE office.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Those who are convinced that politics con-Those who are convinced that pointed constitutes all that is worth anything in life will be encouraged to know that a convention in Iowa has balloted 913 times for a candidate for State Senator, and at last accounts had failed to make a nomination. Such staying qualities, exhibited in the middle of the hot season, when farm hands to work in the hay and wheat fields being an extra price, help patriots to believe that they need not despair of their country quite yet.

The enterprising Republican journalists in Kentucky flud plenty of good campairn material with

The enterprising Republican journalists in Kentucky find plenty of good campaign material with which to fight the Democrats, the undisputed control of the Democracy in that State having retarded 'tas prosperity and bred numerous corruptions. The Danville Tribune is doing good work in exposing these and in clearing the way for a healthy public sentiment. The people must be educated in this respect before a new and cleaner party can come into power. For the aid is is rendering, The Tribune deserves the thanks of the Republican party at large.

In the North the Democratic party is the advocate of free rum and its alliance with the liquointerest is undisguised. But in the South the same parts interest is undisguised. But in the South the same party favors prohibition. Georgia, is as strong a Democratic State as there is in the Union. And yet forty-eight out of the fifty-two counties in the State have been carried by the advocates of local prohibition. This shows a strong sentiment in favor of restricting the sale of intexticants and it stands out in striking contrast to the covardly centres pursued by the Northern Democrata. The latter appear to be easer to copy all the worst reasures of the Southern Democracy but none of its merits.

One of the Democratic-Greenback Congressment from Lowa is known as "Calquity" Weller.

nen-elect from lowa is known as " Calamity men-elect from lows is known as "Calamity" weller.

And it will doubtless prove a calamity to the State that he was chosen to the office. In a public speech recently he used the following language: "I know as a fact that I can get nearer Heaven in fifteen minutes with three straight drinks of whiskey than any other way I know of. I know, because I have tried it." Iowa has been distincted in past times for the ability of its Congression. tinguished in past times for the ability of its Congressional delegation, but the Democratic-Greenback alliance succeeded last fail in foisting upon it, apparently, one of the worst "cranks" that ever appeared in Congress.

The Democracy has deserved sympathy many

The Democracy has deserved sympathy many times in past years, but it never stood more in need of that commodity than now, when it is making a perspiring effort to interest the people in a lot of exploded scaudals. The Boss Shepherd frauds, the whiskey frauds, the Belkuap impeachment, the Sanborn frauds, Black Friday and other charges are being raked over and given a new airing. If the Democrate have no free campaign material than this for the next Presiden campaign material than this for the next Presidential campaign they had better retire from the field at one for they will excite nothing but ridioule. Bosides, is shows little forceaght for them to be setting off their political lireworks a year too early and at a season whethere is a widespread indifference to politica.

Judge Hoadly's failure to sound any key-note Judge Hoadly's Initire to sound any account in the Ohio campaign has been commented on by befriend and foe. He has talked all around the issuitable will be prominent in the casyan, but has or fully avoided touching any of them. In one of speeches he exhausted his rebottle is coster to dear in glowing terms the city of Toleric in Spain, and natural interence was that he was making a bid for